

BRIGANDS SEND AN ULTIMATUM

Ransom Must Be Paid by the First Of January.

WILL KILL THEIR PRISONERS

Unless Demands Are Complied With - Mr. Dickinson Denies Having Sent Any Mandate.

New York, Nov. 25.—Commenting upon the report that the brigands have sent a message to American Diplomatic Agent Dickinson that unless he accedes by January 1 to their original demand for 25,000 Turkish lira, or pounds (\$130,000) ransom, they will kill both their captives—Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Talika. The Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent of the World says:

LORD CURZON CRITICISED

Disregards Precedents of British Administration in India.

New York, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Lord Curzon has not escaped the usual fate of viceroys in India; he has been sharply criticised by the official and military class for disregarding the precedents of British administration in India and showing undue consideration for native rights and interests. Public attention here is pre-occupied with the South Africa and controversies in line with those raised when Lord Phipps was viceroy who escaped observation. Lord Curzon, when he went to India, was in closer touch with all questions relating to the oriental races than his recent predecessors had been and naturally was not prepared to follow official traditions at all points, nor accept blindly military views of Indian policy; hence he has been reproached for meddling with race questions, encouraging native ambitions and unsettling the established order of administration here. Lord Curzon's lack of reverence for red tape will be in evidence in his pre-occupied with the oriental races than his recent predecessors had been and naturally was not prepared to follow official traditions at all points, nor accept blindly military views of Indian policy; hence he has been reproached for meddling with race questions, encouraging native ambitions and unsettling the established order of administration here.

Lipton on His American Tour

New York, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London quotes Sir Thomas Lipton as commenting upon his treatment in America upon the occasion of his address at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil in the following language: "No words of mine can exaggerate the admirable manner in which the races were kept clear and the sportsmanlike men turned out to me by the New York Yacht Club. American yachtsmen and the American people did everything for me save give me the cup. They loaded the Erin with maccois, brooches, lucky spiders and other things which were supposed to bring luck to the winner. They were very kind to me and I am very grateful to them. It is gratifying to me to think perhaps the races have done something to increase the good feeling between the people of the United States of America and the British Empire."

Immense Loss of Logs

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 25.—Great damage, resulting from the recent storm and high water, has occurred at Stuyvesant, where Wind river empties into the Columbia. Millions of feet of first quality of logs have broken loose from an immense dam just constructed across Wind river and they are now floating down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean. The greatest loss is sustained by the Storey & Keeler Lumber company. The logs lost represent almost the entire stock of two large logging camps in the Wind river valley during the last season.

Serious Water Famine Threatened

New York, Nov. 25.—The Hongkong correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times cables that there are prospects of a serious water famine in that city.

Station in Hawaii

During the year a station has been established in Hawaii. Among the first work at this station was the planting of taro, with the special object of studying the diseases seriously affecting that crop. Probably 50 per cent of the working population of these islands depend on taro for their daily food, and on account of these diseases and the attendant deterioration of the crop, the price of taro has increased 500 per cent in the last decade. Some other diseases of fruits and vegetables are being studied, and poultry experiments have been inaugurated with a view to increasing the supply of poultry. It is reported that live chickens sell in

IS IT AN EPIDEMIC?

Vital Statistics Show an Alarming Increase in an Already Prevailing Disease—Are Any Exempt?

At no time in the history of disease has there been such an alarming increase in the number of cases of any particular malady as in that of kidney and bladder troubles now pressing upon the people of this country.

Today we see a relative, a friend or an acquaintance apparently well, and in a few days he is prostrated, or we learn of their serious illness or sudden death caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's disease.

Kidney trouble often becomes advanced into the stages before the afflicted is aware of its presence; that is why we read of so many sudden deaths of prominent business and professional men, physicians and others. They have neglected to stop the leak in time.

While scientists are puzzling their brains to find out the cause, each individual can, by a little precaution, avoid the chances of contracting dreaded and dangerous kidney trouble, or eradicate it completely from their system if already afflicted. Many precious lives may be saved, by paying attention to the kidneys.

It is the mission of the "Deseret News" to benefit its readers well, and opportunity and therefore we advise all who have any symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble to write today to Dr. Klinger & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Doan's Kidney Pills, a celebrated specific which is having such a great demand and remarkable success in the cure of the most distressing kidney and bladder troubles. With the Doan's Kidney Pills, you can avoid the expense of a doctor's visit and the trouble of a long and painful treatment.

"I am well able to say from personal experience, that nowhere else in the world can there be found people so hospitable and generous. I can never forget the kindness I met in America. It proved to me beyond doubt that hands across the sea is not a mere idle phrase, but Englishmen and Americans are of the same kind and kin."

Will Not Enter Consolidation

New York, Nov. 25.—The Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the National Computing Scale company of Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of \$25,000, has decided not to enter the consolidation of computing scale manufacturing companies now forming in this city. The total capitalization including bonds of the new consolidation is \$1,100,000, of which \$2,000,000 has been issued as follows: \$1,400,000 common stock and \$1,150,000 preferred stock and \$450,000 bonds.

Santos-Dumont Entertained

New York, Nov. 25.—The Journal of Commerce reports that Santos-Dumont was entertained last night by the Aero club at the Hotel Metropole. He intimated that it was his intention to return to London after his proposed aerial trip to Corsica and make ascents in England in his new airship.

Forest Lands

The secretary reports that the bureau is co-operating with the federal government, with the several states and many private owners in handling their forest lands. Altogether the assistance has been asked for a total area of 52,000,000 acres, of which 4,000,000 are held by private owners. Forest investigations include the study of commercial trees and economic tree planting, of forest fires, grazing, lumbering, forest production and other important lines.

The work of the experiment station in Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka and subsidiary stations at Kenai on Cook Inlet and at Rampart, in the Yukon valley, are recognized as distinctly encouraging. From all the evidence received at the department, it seems clear that agriculture may be sufficiently established in this territory to serve as an important aid to the mining, lumbering and fishery industries.

STATION IN HAWAII

During the year a station has been established in Hawaii. Among the first work at this station was the planting of taro, with the special object of studying the diseases seriously affecting that crop. Probably 50 per cent of the working population of these islands depend on taro for their daily food, and on account of these diseases and the attendant deterioration of the crop, the price of taro has increased 500 per cent in the last decade. Some other diseases of fruits and vegetables are being studied, and poultry experiments have been inaugurated with a view to increasing the supply of poultry. It is reported that live chickens sell in

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECY. WILSON

Suggests an Exclusion of Foreign Live Stock.

AGAINST STATE INSPECTION

Wants Matter Tested Before Supreme Court—Reservoirs Should Be Public Works—Condemns Desert Land Act.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Secy. of Agriculture Wilson tells of the vast growth of all branches of the department's work. An extension of weather forecast to farmers through the rural free delivery is contemplated. The secretary suggests that it might be well for this country to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely. The secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of state inspection, which, if it became general, would effectively prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections and would restrict much of the usefulness of the federal inspection.

He regards the present conditions as so menacing to the interests of the cattle industry in the West and South-west that he has requested the attorney-general to co-operate in bringing the matter before the supreme court for decision as to the constitutionality of these state laws. This request has been favorably received and the assistance of the department of justice promised.

The secretary asserts that much loss has resulted to the cattle industry in the West in recent years owing to the injudicious management of ranges. The department's experiments show that much could be done, under the proper control, to restore the ranges to their original conditions, and he recommends action by Congress, giving the President authority to secure for the experimental needs of his department such tracts of public lands as may be necessary.

Full 30 per cent of the date palms introduced in recent years are now growing vigorously in Arizona and southern California. This year a collection of the choicest varieties in Egypt has been obtained.

FOREST LANDS

The secretary reports that the bureau is co-operating with the federal government, with the several states and many private owners in handling their forest lands. Altogether the assistance has been asked for a total area of 52,000,000 acres, of which 4,000,000 are held by private owners. Forest investigations include the study of commercial trees and economic tree planting, of forest fires, grazing, lumbering, forest production and other important lines.

The work of the experiment station in Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka and subsidiary stations at Kenai on Cook Inlet and at Rampart, in the Yukon valley, are recognized as distinctly encouraging. From all the evidence received at the department, it seems clear that agriculture may be sufficiently established in this territory to serve as an important aid to the mining, lumbering and fishery industries.

STATION IN HAWAII

During the year a station has been established in Hawaii. Among the first work at this station was the planting of taro, with the special object of studying the diseases seriously affecting that crop. Probably 50 per cent of the working population of these islands depend on taro for their daily food, and on account of these diseases and the attendant deterioration of the crop, the price of taro has increased 500 per cent in the last decade. Some other diseases of fruits and vegetables are being studied, and poultry experiments have been inaugurated with a view to increasing the supply of poultry. It is reported that live chickens sell in

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

Violence in Bulgaria

New York, Nov. 25.—From Bucharest, the London Times and New York Times cables that the present liberal ministry is sure of prolonging the coming session of the chamber from the dissensions existing between the two branches of the opposition, and respectively by Cautancous and CARI.

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS

The Most Common Cause Only Recently Discovered.

It has been shown on good medical authority that nine-tenths of cases of deafness are caused from catarrh of the middle ear, which leads to the ear from the throat by means of a sort of velvety structure called mucous membrane. This membrane is simply a continuation of the mucous membrane lining the throat. The mucous membrane of the throat is very liable to extend into the Eustachian tube and up into the ear.

The history of nearly all cases of deafness is like this: a cold is contracted and neglected, other colds are taken, the throat becomes sore and inflamed, which is aggravated by particles of dust and germs from the air. This condition causes the disease to spread into the tube that leads to the ear.

It seems a little far-fetched to say that most cases of deafness are caused from catarrh, but it is certainly true, and anyone who has had a severe catarrhal cold must have noticed how the hearing was affected while the cold lasted.

With catarrh suffers this impairment of hearing becomes chronic and grows worse the longer the catarrh is neglected.

You can cure catarrh and deafness by the regular use of an excellent new preparation called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of antiseptic remedies which act both on the mucous membranes but principally act on the catarrhal poison from the system.

People whose hearing is defective must think a little remarkably that a simple and harmless tablet would very often remove all traces of deafness, but when it is remembered that catarrh causes the deafness and that catarrh is easily cured by the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets there is no mystery about it.

If you are subject to nasal catarrh or catarrh of throat, bronchial tubes, stomach and liver, the safe and most effective treatment is the new catarrh specific, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by all druggists at 50c for full sized package.

THE TROUBLE IN ATHENS

Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve Tells What is the Origin of It All.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25.—Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins university, the noted Greek scholar, has spent much time in Greece, and in discussing the present situation in that country said that while an appropriation to translate the gospels into modern Greek must seem to Americans a small affair to the Greeks, there have been many translations of the Scriptures into modern Greek, but none of them have been sanctioned by the Greek church.

The secretary devotes a great deal of space to a discussion of irrigation investigations. These have been conducted through the office of experiment station, and embrace:

1. Studies of irrigation laws and the social and industrial institutions of irrigation and agriculture.

Investigation of the methods by which water is conserved, distributed and used.

In reference to the first subject, the secretary states that the character of titles to water finally recognized will be of great importance, not only to the persons directly interested, but to the country at large.

SUBJECT FOR LEGISLATION

The secretary expresses the belief that irrigation will in the near future become a subject for legislation by Congress, there being important reasons why it should have the attention of the legislature. At the same time he says that the water rights of the United States can only be remedied by a larger measure of public control and the making of certain classes of irrigation structures permanent public works.

These, it is urged, should not be owned by private parties, and the argument produced in favor of constructing reservoirs by act of congress is the same as that which is advanced for the purchase and the maintaining of a fund to control them. On the other hand, the secretary points out that an appropriation of money by Congress to construct such irrigation works would bring the country face to face with a new government policy and will carry a larger measure of public control over the water resources of the West than has hitherto been sanctioned by public sentiment.

He reviews the influence of the land laws on irrigation development, stating that laws which control the disposal of 500,000 acres of arable lands must have a vital influence upon the success of irrigated agriculture. He condemns the desert land act, stating that 400 acres is more than a man of moderate means can cultivate under irrigation. Cutting down the acreage from 640 to 200 acres is an improvement, but he believes in the entire repeal of the desert land act and in requiring settlers of homesteads to cultivate as well as live upon their land.

Referring to the grazing lands, he says probably 40,000,000 acres of the public domain has no agricultural value except for grazing. It is at present an open proposition with the secretary for United States protection or disposal. He refers to the frequent conflicts of the farmers under irrigation with the range stockmen and recommends as a remedy and a beneficial measure the leasing of the grazing land in such a way as not to interfere with the homestead. The result he believes would be a more equitable and profitable use of the land, which could be applied to the reclamation of the irrigable lands. He points out that such leasing is not an experiment, as it has been tried, although in a limited way, in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming. He winds up the discussion of the subject by presenting the following conclusions:

HIS CONCLUSIONS

First—That private enterprise will have to be supplemented by public aid in the construction of certain classes of irrigation works if we are to secure the largest development of western agriculture.

Second—That reservoirs located in the channels of running streams should be public works.

Third—That the first step toward national aid for irrigation should be the passage of enlightened water laws by the states to be benefited.

Fourth—That the land laws should be modified by reserving the desert act and by requiring cultivation as well as residence on a homestead.

Fifth—That the non-irrigable grazing lands should be leased in small tracts so as to unite the irrigable and the pasture lands.

SAN JOSE SCALE

The discovery is reported by an expert of a minute scale, the purpose of the San Jose scale is not indigenous to Japan, but that it is in North China. It has been found in a section of that country where there have been no importations and all fruits are of native sorts. Further, in this district it was found to have a natural enemy—a ladybird beetle—of which the expert in question has collected many specimens and forwarded them to Washington, and steps will be taken to acclimate this important species. This importation will doubtless prove of extreme value to fruit-growers in this country. Another valuable

Moroccan Taxation Reform

New York, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of the London Times and New York Times at Marrakesh, telegraphs that the sultan has announced to governors and deputy governors that he intends, in spite of all opposition, to carry out reforms in taxation. Om-

Suit Over a Corregido

New York, Nov. 25.—Colin P. Huntington was an art lover, and his last transaction in that line, made five days before his death is the subject of a suit set down for trial today in the supreme court Corregido.

The picture, Hermann Linde, an artist, painted for the late Mr. Huntington, who has an extensive art collection, is the subject of the suit. Mr. Linde is also a publisher in this city.

Mr. Huntington five days before he died, executed a will, naming as executor, Charles H. Tweed and Isaac Gates declare the painting was never given to the artist, but that Mr. Huntington only had it brought up to his house for inspection and that it was not given to the artist.

It is thought probably that it will be asserted that he did not believe it a genuine Corregido.

KITCHENER'S EXPLANATIONS

They Are Received With Impatience by Military Critics.

New York, Nov. 25.—Commenting upon the military situation in South Africa, the London Times publishes the following explanations of Maj. Fisher's engagement at Villiersdorp are received with impatience by the military critics. The first reports were entirely misleading, on the whole, was favorable to the Boers.

People whose hearing is defective must think a little remarkably that a simple and harmless tablet would very often remove all traces of deafness, but when it is remembered that catarrh causes the deafness and that catarrh is easily cured by the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets there is no mystery about it.

If you are subject to nasal catarrh or catarrh of throat, bronchial tubes, stomach and liver, the safe and most effective treatment is the new catarrh specific, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by all druggists at 50c for full sized package.

THE TROUBLE IN ATHENS

Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve Tells What is the Origin of It All.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25.—Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins university, the noted Greek scholar, has spent much time in Greece, and in discussing the present situation in that country said that while an appropriation to translate the gospels into modern Greek must seem to Americans a small affair to the Greeks, there have been many translations of the Scriptures into modern Greek, but none of them have been sanctioned by the Greek church.

The secretary devotes a great deal of space to a discussion of irrigation investigations. These have been conducted through the office of experiment station, and embrace:

1. Studies of irrigation laws and the social and industrial institutions of irrigation and agriculture.

Investigation of the methods by which water is conserved, distributed and used.

In reference to the first subject, the secretary states that the character of titles to water finally recognized will be of great importance, not only to the persons directly interested, but to the country at large.

SUBJECT FOR LEGISLATION

The secretary expresses the belief that irrigation will in the near future become a subject for legislation by Congress, there being important reasons why it should have the attention of the legislature. At the same time he says that the water rights of the United States can only be remedied by a larger measure of public control and the making of certain classes of irrigation structures permanent public works.

These, it is urged, should not be owned by private parties, and the argument produced in favor of constructing reservoirs by act of congress is the same as that which is advanced for the purchase and the maintaining of a fund to control them. On the other hand, the secretary points out that an appropriation of money by Congress to construct such irrigation works would bring the country face to face with a new government policy and will carry a larger measure of public control over the water resources of the West than has hitherto been sanctioned by public sentiment.

He reviews the influence of the land laws on irrigation development, stating that laws which control the disposal of 500,000 acres of arable lands must have a vital influence upon the success of irrigated agriculture. He condemns the desert land act, stating that 400 acres is more than a man of moderate means can cultivate under irrigation. Cutting down the acreage from 640 to 200 acres is an improvement, but he believes in the entire repeal of the desert land act and in requiring settlers of homesteads to cultivate as well as live upon their land.

Referring to the grazing lands, he says probably 40,000,000 acres of the public domain has no agricultural value except for grazing. It is at present an open proposition with the secretary for United States protection or disposal. He refers to the frequent conflicts of the farmers under irrigation with the range stockmen and recommends as a remedy and a beneficial measure the leasing of the grazing land in such a way as not to interfere with the homestead. The result he believes would be a more equitable and profitable use of the land, which could be applied to the reclamation of the irrigable lands. He points out that such leasing is not an experiment, as it has been tried, although in a limited way, in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming. He winds up the discussion of the subject by presenting the following conclusions:

HIS CONCLUSIONS

First—That private enterprise will have to be supplemented by public aid in the construction of certain classes of irrigation works if we are to secure the largest development of western agriculture.

Second—That reservoirs located in the channels of running streams should be public works.

Third—That the first step toward national aid for irrigation should be the passage of enlightened water laws by the states to be benefited.

Fourth—That the land laws should be modified by reserving the desert act and by requiring cultivation as well as residence on a homestead.

Fifth—That the non-irrigable grazing lands should be leased in small tracts so as to unite the irrigable and the pasture lands.

SAN JOSE SCALE

The discovery is reported by an expert of a minute scale, the purpose of the San Jose scale is not indigenous to Japan, but that it is in North China. It has been found in a section of that country where there have been no importations and all fruits are of native sorts. Further, in